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ANSWER

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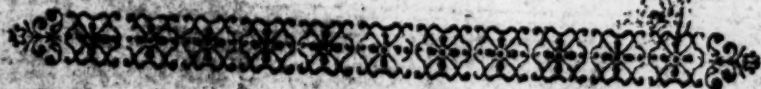
Mr. *FOGG*'s Sham-Proposal

For Erecting a

STATUE

To the MEMORY of

King *WILLIAM*, &c.



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Mr. *FOGG*'s Sham-PROPOSAL,

For erecting a

S T A T U E

To the MEMORY of

King WILLIAM.

In a Letter to a Gentleman in the Country.

Faithful are the Wounds of a Friend; but the Kisses of an Enemy are deceitful.

Prov. xxvii. 6.



L O N D O N:

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Mr. FOGG's Sham-PROPOSAL.

S I R,



AM one of those who have the utmost Honour and Esteem for the Memory of the late King *WILLIAM*, and am extremely concerned to find some particular Persons are encouraged in blackening and aspersing the Actions of that glorious Prince, under pretence of justifying the City of *London*, in relation to the Rejecting of the Petition preferred, for Liberty to erect an Equestrian Statue to that Prince's Memory.

But, I believe, were it put to the Vote, the Majority of the Citizens of *London* would be for complying with the Petition, especially when they remember, that this Prince was the Restorer and Supporter of their Rights and Privileges. Whereas it was well known, that their now pretended Friends and Defenders, were the principal

cipal Agents in endeavouring to destroy both the one and the other.

Mr. Fogg admits, *That its necessary and grateful to erect a Statue to the Memory of a good Prince; and that that Honour is already paid to the Memory of King WILLIAM, by placing him amongst his illustrious Predecessors in the Royal-Exchange, and that he stands there quiet and undisturbed. But I would have Mr. Fogg be so good as to take Notice, that that is principally owing to King WILLIAM's succeeding in his Endeavours to introduce the present Royal Family.*

The Memory of good Princes is two Ways effectually preserved, that is, by History and Statues; the latter insinuate, that they were virtuous, and deserved well of their Country, and that their Country was grateful for the Blessings they enjoyed under their Government; and the former further satisfies us, what those Virtues were, and wherein they excelled other Princes, for the Example and Imitation of Posterity: Therefore I look upon Printers and Statuaries to be proper Engines for transmitting to Posterity the Heroick Actions of King WILLIAM, and that there are sufficient Materials for both of them.

Squire Fogg says, *That there are many other Candidates for the Honour of having Equestrian Statues erected to their Memories, such as EDWARD the Third, and HENRY the Fifth, who conquered France, and carried the Honour of the English Nation to the highest Pitch of Glory; as likewise EDWARD the Sixth, who was the Founder of the Protestant Religion; and Queen ELIZABETH, who established and supported it both at Home and Abroad, and who reduced the Power of Spain: And he like-*

likewise adds, *her late Majesty Queen ANNE of glorious Memory, whose successful Arms greatly contributed to check the Power of France.* In this Case I agree with Mr. Fogg, that all these Princes deserved well of their Country; and should he, or any of his Party, raise a Sum of Money, in order to erect any further Statues to the Memory of all or any of these illustrious Princes, I dare say he would meet with no Opposition; but a Support and Encouragement, without any Endeavour to lessen or blacken the glorious Actions of any of those illustrious Kings and Queens.

If we look so far back into History, as the Conquering of *France*, and consider the Condition of that Country and our own then, and at the Time of the *Revolution*, we must admit King *WILLIAM*, through the Mercy and Goodness of GOD, rescued us from the Danger of being made a Province to a Kingdom we had once conquered. It's true, Mr. Fogg says, *That he was invited here by all Ranks and Degrees of Men in the Kingdom; and, for ought we know, by a Branch of the Royal Family themselves:* But Mr. Fogg does not say, what occasioned this general Invitation; and therefore I shall here briefly relate the Condition this Kingdom was in before the *Revolution*. No sooner did King *JAMES* think himself fixed in his Throne, but all of a sudden this Kingdom became crowded with Priests, Jesuits, and Monks of all Sorts; the King hardly reigned one Year, before he expelled, out of the Parliament, the greatest Part of the Members who were most zealous for the *Protestants*. In the Year 1686 the *Bishop of London* was removed from being one of the King's Privy-Council, the Place of Dean of the Chapel was taken from him, and soon after he was suspended from his Function of
Bishop;

Bishop; for no other Reason, than his refusing to suspend that great Divine, Doctor *Sharp*, who had insisted in his Sermon, that the *Protestant Religion* was the most purely Christian, and the only orthodox Religion. The *Bishop of Ely* fell into Disgrace, for having preached to the same Purpose; and *seven Bishops* were at one Time sent to the Tower for refusing to suffer to be read in their Churches, the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, which tended to no other End than the total Subversion of the *Protestant Religion*; the Laws in force against *Roman Catholicks* were dispensed with; publick Employments were taken from the *Protestants*, and conferred on *Papists*; publick Churches were allowed the latter; the *Jesuits* were allowed to erect a College in the *Savoy*; the *Pope's Nuncio* made his publick Entry at *Windsor*, in a *Violet-Habit with his Rochet and Camaile*, and a Train of all Sorts of Monks, in the Habit of their Orders: Twenty five Fellows of *Maudlin College* in *Oxford* were put out of their Fellowships, and the Chapel, belonging to that College taken from them, for the Use of the Priests to say Mass in: In a Word, this Nation saw themselves delivered up to the Discretion and Fury of the *Jesuits*, and that King *JAMES* was following blind Counsels, pernicious to the Repose and Security of his Kingdom; and, by violating the *Test and Penal Laws*, which were the People's only Security against Popery; I say, by these Proceedings all Men saw King *JAMES's* Intention, not only to introduce arbitrary Power, but to extirpate the *Protestant Religion*, and establish his own.

Then, and not before, all Ranks and Degrees of Men in the Kingdom, applied to the then Prince of *Orange* for his Assistance (to prevent so fatal

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fatal an Intention taking Place) which he generously afforded us; but the Prince was not sure of the Army and Fleet, fitted out to oppose him, by reason that the major Part of the Officers, both in the Army and Fleet were *Papists*, as as likewise many of the Soldiers. It's true, the Prince brought a foreign Force with him, but whether such Forces were sufficient to decide the Contest between him and King *JAMES*, had the Army of that unfortunate Prince not deserted him, I shall not take upon me to say; or what might have been the Consequence of a general Engagement: It's sufficient the Hand of Heaven ordered it otherwise.

As it fell out, the Forces King *WILLIAM* brought with him, were sufficient to cover his Party in executing their Engagements; but whether they deserted their Master, or their Master deserted them, I need not determine, the Parliament having done it already. And therefore, I hope, it will not be amiss, in this Place, to take notice, what Share the City of *London* in particular had in that Determination, and the Sense they had of their Deliverance, by the coming over of the then Prince of *Orange*.

The Prince, after he came to *London*, sent for such Gentlemen, who were about the Town, who had served in many of the Parliaments in the Time of *CHARLES the Second*; and for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and fifty of the Common Council of *London*, and desired them to repair to the Commons House at *Westminster*; where, after mature Deliberation, they concurred with the Lords in desiring his Highness to take upon himself the Administration of publick Affairs,

fairs, till the Meeting of the *Convention* on the 22d of *January* then following.

That Day was no sooner come, but the People of *England* in the *Convention* assembled, addressed his Highness to the Purport following.

“ We the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and
 “ Commons assembled at *Westminster*, being
 “ highly sensible of the great Deliverance of this
 “ Kingdom from *Popery* and arbitrary Power;
 “ and that our Preservation, next under GOD,
 “ is owing to your Highness; we do return your
 “ Highness our most humble Thanks and Acknowledgment, as the glorious Instrument of
 “ so great a Blessing.” And the Prince of *Orange* was pleased to say, by Letter to that Assembly:
 “ That as he came hither for the Preservation of
 “ the *Protestant* Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms; so he should be
 “ always ready to expose himself to any Hazard
 “ for the Defence of the same.” (And I believe the most inveterate of his Enemies cannot deny, but he was in earnest, by what has since appeared.) And in a few Days after the *Convention* came to the following Resolution.

“ Resolved, that King *JAMES the Second*,
 “ having endeavoured to subvert the Constitution of this Kingdom, by breaking the original Contract between King and People, and
 “ by the Advice of Jesuits, and other wicked
 “ Persons, hath violated the fundamental Laws,
 “ and having withdrawn himself out of this
 “ Kingdom, hath abdicated the Government,
 “ and that the Throne is thereby Vacant.” And the Nation soon afterwards shewed their Gratitude for so great and glorious a Deliverance,
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by placing the Crown on the Head of a Prince, who had so powerfully supported and assisted them in time of imminent Danger. Nor do I think it will be amiss in this Place likewise to take Notice of the Introduction to the Proclamation, for proclaiming the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, King and Queen of *England*, which are in these Words, and which the City of *London* appeared to have a great Share in.

“ Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, in
 “ his great Mercy to this Kingdom, to vouch-
 “ safe us a miraculous Deliverance from *Pope-*
 “ ry and arbitrary Power; and that our Pre-
 “ servation is due (next under GOD) to the
 “ Resolution and Conduct of his Highness the
 “ Prince of *Orange*, whom GOD hath chosen
 “ to be the glorious Instrument of such an in-
 “ estimable Happiness to us and our Posterity;
 “ and being highly sensible, and fully persuaded,
 “ of the great and eminent Virtues of her High-
 “ ness the Princess of *Orange*, whose Zeal for
 “ the *Protestant* Religion will no doubt bring a
 “ Blessing along with her: And whereas the
 “ Lords and Commons assembled have desired
 “ the Prince and Princess to accept the Crown,
 “ who have accepted the same accordingly;
 “ therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,
 “ and Commons, together with the Lord Mayor
 “ and Citizens of *London* proclaim *WILLIAM*
 “ and *MARY* King and Queen of *England*,
 “ *France* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions and
 “ Territories thereunto belonging, &c.

But, in case the Prince of *Orange* had failed of Success, and survived a Defeat, and been taken Prisoner, what would have become of his

Life is not hard to determine ; every Prince being taken Prisoner, in such an Attempt, has one Foot in the Grave, and therefore, I think, he engaged upon equal Footing with the People. Had the Expedition failed, he certainly had been ruined and undone, and the People deprived of what they valued above all Things, the Religion and Liberties of their Country. And the Prince would likewise have been considered as an Invader, and a Heretick ; and consequently no Law was to be kept with him, nor is it certainly known, how the Judges in those Days would have decided the Case, (notwithstanding the Plea of his being a sovereign Prince) or what other secret Means might have been taken in relation to his Life. But since Heaven crowned that glorious Prince's Expedition with Success, its fruitless to enquire further in Relation to that Matter : Not that I attribute the whole Honour and Glory of that Event to him only, but remember, with the utmost Veneration, those Patriots who so early declared for the Preservation of the RELIGION and LIBERTIES of their Country, and took up Arms for its Support and Maintenance ; and as long as the Memory of King *WILLIAM* and the *Revolution* is mentioned and respected, they will be always the Objects of the Nation's Gratitude, due for exerting themselves on so important an Occasion.

But Mr. Fogg says, *That King WILLIAM was unknown to Us, before the putting the Crown on his Head ; yet immediately acknowledges, in his second Letter, That King WILLIAM, when Prince of Orange, recovered the Towns that were conquered from his native Country ; and, by his Wisdom and Conduct, prevented the Conquest of his Country*

Country by the French, and drove them back to their old Frontiers: And then, all of a sudden, says, That the Great LEWIS became a Coward in the midst of his Victories, and deserted the Command of his Army, and retired to Paris.

But then consider, that this Prince, in order to succeed in these great Undertakings, fought the bloody Battles of *Seneff*, and the Relief of *Mons*; in both which the Prince exposed his Person to the apparent Hazard of his Life; that they, who saw him perform Wonders in those memorable Engagements, stood in Admiration how he escaped.

Although these Transactions and Exploits were so publick and famed, tending as well to his own Glory as Service to his native Country; which gained him the Title of one of the greatest Generals of the Age; and all these Matters transacted before the *Revolution*; Yet Mr. *Fogg*, after he has insinuated, That King WILLIAM was obscure and unknown before his Expedition to England, goes on with saying, That the Revolution required no extraordinary Genius, or Capacity, to accomplish or bring it about; and that King WILLIAM must have wanted common Sense had he failed of Success.

If the several Facts, which I have before recited, are to be regarded, Mr. *Fogg* is certainly mistaken. One of the Writers of those Times, speaking of the *Revolution*, says, " Had a Prince
 " of less Secrecy, Prudence, Courage, and Interest, undertaken this Business, it might have
 " probably miscarried; but as his Cause was
 " better, so his Reputation, Conduct, and Patri-
 " ence

“ once infinitely exceeded that of King *JAMES*,
 “ The Prince of *Orange* would not stir, till he
 “ saw the *French* sit down before *Phillipsburg*,
 “ and that he was sure *France* and *Germany* were
 “ irrevocably engaged in a War; and conse-
 “ quently he hoped he should have no Opposi-
 “ tion, other than from *Irish* and *English Roman*
 “ *Catholicks*, which has been since evidenced.”

So that the Caution and Prudence of the Prince, in that Particular, can never enough be commended, in undertaking the Enterprize at so critical a Juncture, whereby he saved the Lives (in all Probability) of the best and Flower of the Nobility, and Gentry of this Kingdom, which might otherwise have been spilt in defending the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of their Country, in Case the *French* had sent any Forces over hither to assist King *JAMES*; which was very plain were intended, by what happened afterwards in *Ireland*.

For these, and many other Reasons, when they are fully, rightly, and coolly considered, it's not in the Power of any one to lessen the Obligation this Nation lies under to King *WILLIAM*; I mean with those who value the *Protestant Religion*, and the present happy Settlement. Even should such Person insinuate, as Mr. Fogg has done, that King *WILLIAM* much more consulted his own Interest, in his Expedition to England, than that of these Kingdoms; which is plain he did not, by exposing his Royal Person in Battle on all Occasions, where the Honour and Interest of this Nation was concerned. And therefore, when I consider Mr. Fogg's Observations and Quotations, in Relation to King *WILLIAM*,
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AM, I can compare him to no other than the Passenger, who had a fair and *clean Path* to walk in, yet chose to pursue his Journey in the Dirt and Mire, by which Means he was lost.

Mr. Fogg tells us, *he knows very well how this Prince was treated by some of the Books and Pamphlets of his own Times.* It is very true, King *WILLIAM* suffered several People, many of whom had been persecuted and ill used in the last Reign, and who acknowledged him as their Deliverer, to go on, in falsely representing his Administration, with Impunity, who, by their unjust Clamours, greatly obstructed the national Council in Parliament, and thereby contributed much in preventing the Successes of his Arms; and which was taken Notice of by foreign Nations and drew on us the Character of a changeable ungrateful People: But, as these Matters have been many Years since transacted, and very likely many of the Authors in their Graves, I should think Mr. Fogg and his Party had much better pass it over in Silence.

Mr. Fogg is so good to admit, *That King WILLIAM was remarkably excellent in the Field as to his personal Courage; that he was a Stranger to Fear; and that he dared himself execute any Commands he gave to another:* Which was so well known, that it makes out, as I take it, that, as his Enemies knew his Courage, and despaired of Success in taking away his precious Life in Battle, they had recourse to Endeavours natural to Cowards and Villains, which were, to privately murder him; but in that they likewise failed, and many of those who were to be Actors in so wicked a Crime, have many Years since met with

with their deserved Fate: And the Citizens of *London* were so sensible how precious the Life of this Prince was to them and the three Kingdoms, that, upon discovering the Attempts that were making to take it away, they entered into an Association, not only to defend his then Majesty's just Title, but, in Case his Majesty came to an untimely Death, did undertake to stand by each other, and revenge the same on his Enemies.

Mr. Fogg would not have it, *That King WILLIAM had any Success in his Wars against France after the Revolution*; which certainly is quite otherwise. *England* not recovering itself from the Calamity it was reduced to, through the Misconduct of the preceding Reigns, and were put to great Expence both of Blood and Treasure, to reduce *Ireland*, and Part of *Scotland*, who adhered to the abdicated unfortunate King, supported by the Power of *France*; (I need not mention King *WILLIAM's* gallant Behaviour in *Ireland*, it being fresh in Memory) nor were *England* without its publick and private Enemies in her own Bowels, not to mention how sparingly King *WILLIAM* was supplied, the unhappy Condition of our Coin, the unsettled Affairs of the Kingdom, occasioned by what I have before mentioned, as well as the Treachery of some of his pretended Friends in the Confederacy. Yet he bore up becoming a Prince of his known Courage and Resolution, and King *WILLIAM* lived to see the three Kingdoms in peace, and obliged *LEWIS the Fourteenth* to acknowledge him as King, at a Time when he was entertaining the abdicated King; whereby King *WILLIAM* had Time to form that glorious Confederacy that afterwards appeared for the general Good of *Europe*, and
like-

likewise to settle the Succession in the *Protestant* Line. And therefore it's hoped, that Mr. *Fogg* will own, under the glorious Reign of Queen *ANN*, through the Conduct of the late Duke of *Marlbrough*, what was wanting to be gained over the common Enemy in King *WILLIAM*'s War, was sufficiently made up; witness *Blenheim*, *Ramelies*, and other glorious Victories.

So that Experience afterwards convinced us, that King *WILLIAM*, upon his Death-bed, in recommending the Duke of *Marlborough* to head the Army, had the Interests of his Country at Heart in his last Moments; and, in Case it had pleased Heaven to have prolonged his Life, what might we not have expected from his Wisdom, Courage and Knowledge of the Affairs of *Europe* in general?

An Author, the year King *WILLIAM* dyed, speaking of the Manner of his Death, says,

“ Thus fell the most illustrious and most potent Prince *WILLIAM the Third*, King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*: The best of Princes, the greatest of Commanders, in whom in full Assembly met, as in their proper Center, all the most celebrated Virtues of our *English* Monarchs, since the first Dawn of our *British* History.

“ Thus past to blest Elysium, the Hopes of *Europe*, the Veneration of admiring *States* and *Potentates*; the Soul of the justest and most solemn Confederacy that ever Princes entered into; the Terror of *LEWIS the Great*; the Column of the *Protestant Religion*; the Preserver of our sacred Worship, *Laws*, and *Liberties*;

" ties ; and Rescuer of three Kingdoms just
 " dropping into the Gulph of Slavery and Op-
 " pression: From whose landing in *England* we
 " date our Lives, our Liberties, our Peace, our
 " Plenty, and our all.

" His loud Achievements famed him truly
 " brave; in heat of Battle a second *Alexander*;
 " for military Conduct another *Scipio*; in War
 " an *Agamemnon*; in Peace a *Solon*; Oracular
 " in Council; and prudently speedy in Execu-
 " tion. His promis'd Faith unalterable pro-
 " nounc'd his People happy; Majesty surround-
 " ed him; and the Awe of his Wisdom wrought
 " those Wonders that will astonish future Story.
 " These were the Royal Glories of his publick
 " Soul, that fitted him for Rule, and merited
 " distinct Encomiums, and an *Egyptian* Pyra-
 " mid to prolong their engraven Remembrance.

" Should we enumerate his particular Virtues,
 " the Subject would be another Addition, too
 " copious for the narrow Limits of these few
 " Sheets. His Integrity, his Justice, his Piety,
 " his Love of his Country, would require a Pa-
 " negyrick, every one as large as that the *Roman*
 " Consul made to *Trajan*. Yet must we not here
 " omit his sedulous Care to reform the Looseness
 " and Prophaneness, not only of his own Court,
 " but of the whole Nation, corrupted by the
 " contagious Vices and Impieties of the preceding
 " Reigns; wherein his pressing Injunctions, and
 " the Royal Exemplar of his own Family-Con-
 " duct had acquired him that Success, that the
 " most exorbitant began to see the Deformity
 " of their Extravagancies in the glorious Mir-
 " rour of his *grand Example*. And, which is
 " more,

“ more, so real, so unfeigned the Possession of
 “ those manifold Perfections, that adorned his
 “ *Royal Mind*, they needed not the Fucus’s of
 “ strained Adulation to blazen forth fictitious At-
 “ tributes; while they that praised him most,
 “ were always nearest to the Truth. Whence we
 “ may have just Assurance, that so bright a Star
 “ of the *first Magnitude*, in his Cœlestial Tran-
 “ slation, a Glory preparing for him, and his ne-
 “ ver to be forgotten Memory, will continue still
 “ the same fortunate Influences upon the sacred
 “ League of his own forming to unite their
 “ Hearts, confirm their Minds, and strengthen
 “ their Arms against the common Enemy.’
 Length of Time, and the Success of that glo-
 rious War that ensued, fully shewed, that the
 Author’s Prayer was not in vain.

Mr. Fogg is pleased to say, *That as to King WILLIAM’s private Character, like that of all other Men, ought to remain in his Grave with his Ashes undisturbed*; but then reminds his Reader of what Bishop Burnet mentions in his History, in relation to King WILLIAM. It’s very unjust and wicked to publish, that King WILLIAM was guilty of a Vice, and yet name it not. It has hindered any one from falsifying the Allegation, and has given Encouragement to wicked and malicious Men, to charge the King with a Crime that all sober People believes his Heart abhorred; such Treatment, either to a Prince or private Man, becomes Murderers and Assassins, but not Men of Bishop Burnet’s venerable Character.

Mr. Fogg, after he has winded it backwards and forwards, both in Respect to King WILLIAM’s

LIAM's publick and private Life, and represented most of the Facts contrary to what they really were, in hopes to draw off the People from respecting the Memory of King *WILLIAM*, goes on and says, *What has his late Majesty King GEORGE done, that he must be past over in Silence, and forgotten?* To which is answer'd ; It's likely, if the *Revolution* had not taken place, the *Protestant* Succession had not ; and that it's plain King *WILLIAM's* Value for this Nation extended so far, by settling that Succession, that he even consulted the Interest of latest Posterity ; and as that Succession has taken place, and this Nation hath fully experienced the Blessings we enjoy thereby at this Day, it was certainly a laudable Zeal and true Gratitude (for these Blessings) that induced the worthy Gentlemen, and Citizens of *London*, to promote the erecting of the Equestrian Statue in one of the most noted Parts of the chief City of these Kingdoms ; and that, notwithstanding the artful and sly Opposition made by some particular Men, to prevent so grateful an Act taking Place, it's yet hoped the City of *London*, by length of Time, will not wear off the Memory of so good a Prince ; and that, when they think of, and are thankful for, the Peace and Plenty they now enjoy, and consider from whence it derived, it's presumed the representative Body of the City will not put a Negative upon any future Application, that may be made, for Leave to erect the Equestrian Statue to the Memory of King *WILLIAM*, in the Place and in the Manner first desired.

But Mr. *Fogg*, if possible, to divert, if not wholly extinguish the laudable Zeal of these worthy Gentlemen, as last proposes to them, the Pay-
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ment of King *WILLIAM*'s Debts, but does not say, who are his Creditors, nor charges his own Country with neglect of Payment: But says, *that the States General, King WILLIAM's Executors, have not thought fit to pay one Farthing:* And, in regard he is not for erecting a Statue, and at Times says, *he has great Respect for the Memory of King WILLIAM*, since he seems all of a Sudden so just, I wish he would sollicite the *States* for Payment of these Debts: And, until his eloquent Pen can prevail with them so to do, I likewise wish he and his Party would raise a Sum of Money, and administer the same for the Relief of many Families, who, he says, *are in Misery and Want:* And, since he speaks so feelingly, it's presumed he knows where these distressed Creditors live; if so, Mr. *Fogg* will fully satisfy the World, that he is in earnest, in respect to the Memory of King *WILLIAM*; and I will readily agree the same, notwithstanding what I have before-mentioned, tho' Mr. *Fogg* shews it but oddly. But, if he and his Party opposes the Erecting of a Statue, and contribute nothing in regard to the latter, I would once more remind him of the Verse in the Proverbs, *Faithful are the Wounds of a Friend; but the Kisses of an Enemy are deceitful.*

And am, &c.

SUN-SHINE.

F I N I S.

Φ.ΚΕ
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